FALSE FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH HISTORY

A New Study of
British Origins

By the late

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

If writers had not been so traditionally human through the centuries, history could have been almost a science, for we may broadly define science as the search for truth. But in searching for truth there is no room for the twin evils of prejudice and pride. To keep out these evils from the performance of his task demands much from a mere mortal, but just so far as he succeeds, so much more the scientist and so much less the dissembler does he become. Var and religion, each with their long record of ebb and ow, of move and counter-move, provide the chronicler with his main stuff. War and religion — pride and pre-udice — who can doubt the respective links?

To make a lifelong study of the maze that is British history is a task which but few of us would seek. Many refer to take recorded history as they find it. But first they must find it, and will need help in finding it. This book is the outcome of an effort to give just such help. The glorious conclusions reached should be welcome to all of our race, and I firmly believe that they are none the less partial through being welcome.

James Mackinnon Fowler might have embellished this history with a greater wealth of romantic appeal, for he gave it shape in his last years fighting cruel pain and blindness

and during days when his kin were being once more tested in the fiercest fire the Islands had yet seen. But that side of the story he left to others.

In presenting his work I, his son, must acknowledge my debt to that helper of a thousand lame dogs over a thousand stiles — Percy Grainger.

R. H. Fowler.
Melbourne, 1943.

AUTHOR’S PREFACE.

The purport of this book is to demonstrate that what have usually regarded as the foundations of British History, overlie and obscure the true basis of the nation.

The orthodox conception in this respect is embodied in two propositions, namely, that at the advent of the Romans the population of the British Isles together with its language was Celtic, and, that soon after the Romans left Teutonic invaders from overseas exterminated the natives and established their own race, language and institutions.

It is admitted by many commentators that this conception abounds with difficulties, contradictions and baffling problems, to an extent which suggests that something is radically wrong with it. Desirous of finding, if possible, the reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the author entered upon researches which led into a widefield of investigation embracing archaeology, ethnology and philology, as well as the available sources of British history.

As a result, conclusions have been reached which, though they may appear surprising at first glance, will be supported in the following pages by what is claimed to be sufficient and satisfactory evidence.

These conclusions are, firstly that neither a Celtic population nor Celtic forms of speech ever existed in the British Isles, and secondly that
the so-called Anglo-Saxon invasion and conquest of England never happened.